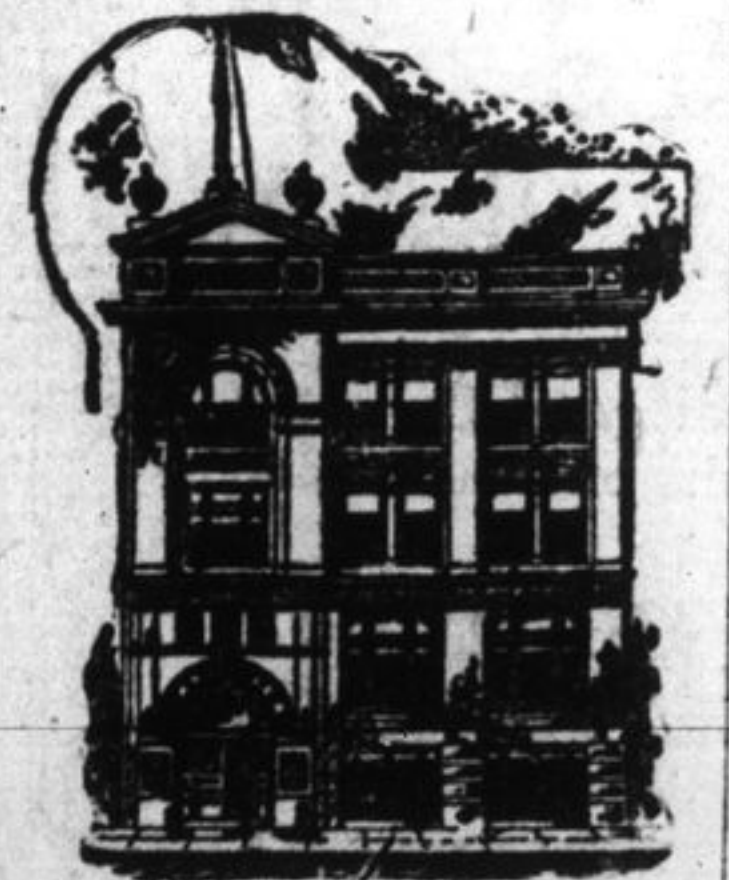


THE BRITISH WHIG 91ST YEAR.



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Excessive speed may be as fatal to a train as to an automobile. As we understand the ultra-liberals, they feel that they have out-grown God.

The less logic you can use to defend your faith, the more temper you must use.

Many of the new novels concern illicit booze, and still others show the effects of it.

"I would not number among my friends one who needlessly sets foot upon the gas."

In a hick town, hereby consists in doubting the infallibility of the local millionaire.

Advice to that commission: Save the marks and the francs will take care of themselves.

The liquor of the old wet days had its faults, but it wouldn't make a jitney assault a locomotive.

A doctor is a man who advises a rent and make you work your foot head off to pay for the advice.

A patriot is a man who swallows the dogma that happens to be sponsored by the majority of the moment.

David never drank heavily, as some charge. He was the chap who wrote: "Joy cometh in the morning."

Investigators doubtless will discover that the only thing about Germany that is unimpaired is her nerve.

A vacuum cleaner is now being featured in a movie film. Replacing sentiment with sediment, so to speak.

Trouble with the horn of plenty is that you are always liable to come out at the little end of the horn.

Correct this sentence: "She has won three beauty prizes," related the gossip, "and she is a wonderful help to her mother."

Centralized authority for the merchant marine will be a fine thing. Now all it needs is passengers and freight.

German finances are reported improving. That is the only direction in which they could move, if they changed at all.

British rail workers appear to find that it is as hard to win a strike under a labor government as under any other kind.

While the name Leninograd may not add any glory to the city, Peter the Great was not such an admirable character, either.

It is commonly reported that the British Labor ministry plans to usher in spring within the next seven or eight weeks.

Prohibition wouldn't amount to much in Scotland, anyway. The haggis is too exquisitely adapted to the business of bootlegging.

BIBLE THOUGHT A SUN AND A SHIELD: FOR THE LORD GOD IS THE LORD WILL GIVE GRACE AND GLORY; NO GOOD THING WILL HE WITHHOLD FROM THEM THAT WALK UPRIGHTLY. -Psalm 84:11.

THE USE OF LANGUAGE.

The Reverend Dr. Wilfred Kingsley, of Cushead, is always a speaker worth hearing. When he strikes one of those moods in which his audience does not know when to take him seriously and when not, and yet, by his clever suggestions is forced to think seriously about those matters he wishes to put before it—then he is not only interesting, but useful.

But only one little feature of Dr. Kingsley's address to the Kingston Kiwanis club do we intend to discuss here. In pointing out to his audience the beauty of the French language, and in enumerating the advantages to be gained by a more general knowledge of it throughout Canada, a working knowledge, not a theoretical one acquired carelessly, the speaker used English.

True, he would not have been understood to the full had he used French, for it is questionable if many members of our local club—with all due respect to them, and ourselves, understand that tongue. But the point is that Dr. Kingsley gained and retained the interest of quite a large body of representative citizens, and made them think, not by the use of French, but by the use of English. So, while speaking of the advantages of French for oratory, Dr. Kingsley demonstrated the advantages of English.

CIVIC ECONOMY NECESSARY.

With economy being practised by the governments of the country and the provinces, our city council must cut its expenditure to the limit this year. The mayor intimated at election time that there would be no need of increasing the tax rate in 1934, despite the addition of added expenditures that are uncontrollable. It is the duty of the aldermen to aid the mayor in his effort not to add to the rate of thirty-six mills that was levied last year, but to decrease it if at all possible. This can only be done by the utmost care. To a large extent the tax rate depends upon the debenture debt increase made in the preceding year; so if the council of this year wishes to be kind to the ratepayers next year it will see that the debenture debt through local improvements is not increased beyond what is actually necessary.

The net debt of Kingston is \$2,415,000, on which \$132,000 interest was paid last year. The sum of \$250,000 was added last year to the debt, largely through the erection of the isolation building for the General Hospital. This debt increase added a mill and a half to the tax rate. According to the city treasurer, debentures for \$127,000 will be added this year to pay for local improvements constructed in 1933, while the amount of local improvement bonds to be retired this year will be \$83,000, thus increasing the bonded debt by \$44,000. To this latter amount is to be added \$63,000 for the provincial highway, \$16,000 for the new fire motor pump and \$12,000 for the new industrial site, both of the latter having been authorized by vote of the people. What the city council can do is to adopt a plan of expending in future no more money on road paving than the amount of pavement bonds to be retired in such year. According to the treasurer, \$58,000 in paving bonds will fall due next year; let the city council cut its road paving programme in 1934 to that amount, as the bonds to cover one year's paving are issued the following year. That would be a good policy to pursue.

It is understood that the Board of Education is going to co-operate with the council in keeping down expenditures, and therefore there will be no hope of salary increases to teachers this year. There are no salary boosts anywhere, for these are difficult times. In wartime the people thought business was bad, but during the past two years business concerns have been hit harder than ever before. How some of them keep their heads above water is one of the wonders of the times. Municipalities can help by not adding more taxes to those who are hardest burdened.

This must be borne in mind; Kingston has not grown in population since the war and the only means of securing additional revenue for improvements is by adding to the tax rate. We are better off than most cities of our size, as our tax rate is lower than the large majority and our assessment is really low. But when the assessment is low a little higher tax rate has to be levied to get the required revenue. Until Kingston's population increases by the addition of industries, we cannot hope for better conditions. All the council can do is to keep from adding too much to the bonded debt. That will keep our tax rate at least stationary, if it does not make it a little lower.

"A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE."

The immortal couplet of Pope, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," should be amended to include "unless it creates a desire for more knowledge." Pope may have meant a multitude of things by his proverb, but if he here employed "knowledge" as a synonym for "truth" he was grievously in error and by his inspired pen has done mankind much harm.

Since the war the civilized peoples have learned to their alarm that although there is nothing dangerous in the possession of knowledge in

small or large amounts, much that is dangerous can come from a misuse of knowledge. The classical schools of philosophy invariably came to the conclusion that there was no "truth" and made their deductions from there, keeping ever in mind that all was opinion and theory.

Modern schools of philosophy have taken quite the opposite attitude from the classics. They work from the promise that the other side is wrong and from that point make deductions which they proclaim to be the world as proven facts or truths. The ancient philosopher was with knowledge. The modern philosopher is claiming for himself supreme intelligence.

Many writers are seizing on scraps of discovery in the physical laboratory or on odd and ends of philosophical theory with which to build world-comprehensive theses, which may be twisted by the ignorant and unthinking into argument and justification for all sorts of weird and destructive movements. In the field of "new thought" such dangerous trifling with little knowledge is generally conspicuous. Unknown individuals blossom out as authorities on life and soul problems. Almost any volume offered carries positive exposition as to perfect happiness and contentment and as to health and soul salvation. Different, and often antagonistic, theories and arguments are relied on to make out the cases championed by different authors. Thus readers who fall to take their literature on such subjects with the salt of reason may be led into perilous conclusions and become involved in a twisted scheme of life.

A little knowledge is truly a dangerous thing when it deals out dangerous theories and conclusions for readers who are not capable of weighing truth and reason.

A HAPPY RESULT.

The happy results in Austria of intrusting financial and administrative reforms to the League of Nations, with an aiding loan, have naturally drawn the attention of neighbors in Budapest. Now it is announced that the Hungarian government will accept from the league, upon conditions similar to those in force in Austria, a loan of \$50,000,000 to finance a similar reconstruction.

In Vienna a Dutch commissioner is administering affairs with the strong calm of his race. His work has been singularly blessed; the best part of it is that the Austrian people had only to be assured that there was a chance for them to swing from despair to confidence; in that happier spirit they are working out their own deliverance and framing with neighboring countries trade connections which are restoring to Vienna much of the prestige it once enjoyed as a financial centre.

Europe, observes the New York World in noting these facts, simply will not let the United States pull the covers over its head and sleep the sleep of isolation. "We cannot," it adds, "slice off our part of the surface of the globe into a separate planet, spinning in space. There is no rest for the League of Death."

BRANSBY WILLIAMS.

Last autumn there came to Canada a man renowned throughout the British Isles for his superb acting in those parts which he has chosen to present to the public.

In the Old Land he is known far and wide. In Canada he was known only to a few who had visited England during the war or on business within the past ten or fifteen years. In Montreal, that stronghold of Old Country sentiments and tastes, he received a wonderful reception. At His Majesty's Theatre he broke the house records. The same was true in Vancouver, Victoria and one or two other cities of the West.

But in Kingston, Toronto and many other cities of the East he was greeted by very slim houses, although the few who did attend had the saving grace of a high appreciation of his work.

On his first visits to Kingston and Toronto, goaded by the sense of wasted effort and the poor appreciation of a really high class presentation, the great actor made the mistake of speaking his thoughts publicly and in no uncertain terms. For that he is to be censured, though he may be forgiven in the same breath when all circumstances are considered.

He returned again to Toronto and he returned twice to Kingston but the results were not much better than before. His last appearance in this city, on Friday and Saturday last, were in his "one man show" in which he offered portrayals of great variety and splendid presentation. One marvels at his ability to work so well in the face of such disheartening audiences.

We have learned three things from Bransby Williams. The first of these is the old and well-known fact that the public is fickle. The second is something that concerns our own city. We have a great number of would-be critics who are constantly asking for "something really worth while." Very few of them were found in the audiences of Bransby Williams, and it might also be noted that his patronage from the direc-

tion of Queen's University was decidedly poor.

The third and most important thing, to our minds, is that we have learned that Bransby Williams is not only a great actor, but also what is known as "a good sport." First impressions did not bring that out, but his repeated returns to this city in an effort to conquer mark him as courageous and his words at the Rotary Club on Friday last show that he is a man of broad perceptions for he said: "I have learned a great many things about Canada and about my profession. I go back home with a smile, although my tour in Canada shows a deficit of eight or ten thousand dollars."

Good luck and bon voyage to Rotarian Bransby Williams.

PRESS COMMENT

Betting a Disease.

There is, among people of good character, any amount of difference of opinion about the moral quality of the act of betting. You cannot truly say either that all good men and women think it always wrong, or the reverse. But everyone who knows the life of towns and of mills and factories outside them, to go no farther, knows that absorption in betting, to the exclusion or dwarfing of other interests, has become an endemic disease eating into the vitals of the English people as the murrain eats into the life of the cattle of Cheshire.—Manchester Guardian.

The Lion and the Lamb.

With the dawn of this year of 1934, promises of peace are appearing on the horizon. . . . Geographical conditions leave no choice to two great adjacent peoples (France and Germany), but industrial co-operation or eternal war. . . . Without permitting ourselves to be deceived, without relaxing a necessary vigilance, we have no right to turn our backs deliberately on certain points of view. A friendly Franco-German entente, impossible so long as Germany was intoxicated with a sense of superiority, should give good results as soon as she is convinced that we are neither to be deceived nor beaten down and that our energy is equal to our foresight. This conviction, our policy of 1923 and our campaign in the Ruhr have driven into the German understanding. The day is fast approaching when we will cull the fruits of our twelve months of effort.—Le Journal (Paris).



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

Should Enlarged Tonsils be Removed? As a matter of fact I am unable to answer the above question. I have seen tonsils which looked as large as chestnuts and yet there were apparently no symptoms. The child or adult seemed to breathe naturally, the lung capacity as registered by the spirometer was up to normal, there was no history of snoring during sleep, and absolutely no pain whatever.

Our leading specialists are inclined to leave such tonsils alone now, although in former years the removal of all large tonsils was advised. These specialists have tonsils divided into four classes, the large soft variety, the soft ragged tonsil, the hard small imbedded tonsil, and the buried tonsil which cannot be seen because it is behind the pillars.

Now just as long as these tonsils (which by the way should disappear before puberty) give no trouble, it is felt that no effort should be made to remove them.

If you should have an attack of tonsillitis whereby these tonsils become greatly inflamed, and you are prostrated with the usual severe illness that accompanies it, it would be well to have them removed, after you are well again.

Some physicians do not condemn the tonsils on one attack, but advise waiting, and if a second attack ensues, then after you are well over it, the tonsils should be removed.

As you know this is also the system adopted by many physicians in the treatment of an inflammation of the appendix.

It is generally agreed that the chronic diseased tonsil, with the white plugs in evidence in the little holes or crypts in the tonsil, is one of the causes of lowered vitality and a forerunner of rheumatism.

The operation for removal of the tonsils is now considered worthy of a throat specialist.

So if you look down your throat from time to time and see the white cheesy masses exuding from your tonsils, remember that these masses should be removed as they can do harm to your system.

And if you have ever had an acute attack of tonsillitis, you have already suffered more pain than the operation can cause you.

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Hotel Frontenac Kingston's Leading Hotel. Every room has running hot and cold water. One-half block from Railway Station and Steamboat Landings. J. A. HUGHES, Proprietor.

ON GROWING A BACKBONE. The Christian Guardian. Of course every one knows what is meant when we talk about having backbone. It is just a crude, colloquial way of saying a man has strength of character, determination, fixity of will. And we would all admit, surely, that such things are very excellent to have. Indeed to most of us the lack of them is about the most serious lack any man can have in his life.

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Made Them Barons. London, Feb. 5.—In order that the Cabinet may have spokesmen in the House of Lords, the King-to-day conferred the title of baron on Sir Sydney Oliver, secretary for India, Brig.-Gen. Thomson, air secretary, and Sydney Arnold, under-secretary of state for the colonies.

Ontario Horticultural Association. Toronto, Feb. 5.—The annual convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association will be held here on Thursday and Friday, Feb. 7th and 8th. One of the first orders of business will be the reading of the annual report by the secretary, Dr. J. Lockie Wilson. The past year has been one of great progress in horticulture in the province. There are now more than 40,000 members in over 200 societies.

RECORD FAMILY SERVICE



What is probably a record for long service in the employ of one company has been established by the family of the late Mr. George F. Snyder, for more than 50 years an employee of the Grand Trunk Railway, now part of the Canadian National Railway System. By combining the service of Mr. Snyder with that of his four sons and two daughters, a total of more than 150 years in the employ of the Canadian National Railway is established. Of this total, the late Mr. George F. Snyder served 50 years and 9 months; and his son, Mr. George A. Snyder, 49 years and 3 months. The photograph on the left is that of Mr. George A. Snyder, who is still in service as Day Supervisor of the Railway Telegraph Department of the Canadian National Railway at Montreal. The photograph on the right is that of the late Mr. George F. Snyder.



There is something more than mere mechanical skill necessary to achieve the perfect result when it comes to moulding entire new parts for machinery. Combined with this skill must be the modern efficiency of shop equipment, such as we have here.

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